We give in this morning's Herald, a very impor-tant and interesting letter from our London corres-

pondent. It should be read by every one.

Arbitration-The Effect of its Refusal. It is the general impression that the next news from England, in a political point of view, will be of the most unfavorable character. The effect of this anticipation is already showing itself in the financia

and commercial circles. It cannot be disputed but that the government and people of Great Britain have cause to complain of the course pursued by our government, in relation to this question. The refusal to arbitrate, because an acceptance of that offer would amount to an acknowledgement of a claim of Great Britain to a portion of the Oregon territory, cannot but create a feeling, not only in England, but throughout Europe, very unfavorable o the position and claims of the United States. The position taken by the President, in all his public documents, gives us to understand that our title to the whole of Oregon is indisputable; and the last letter of Mr. Buchanan, in the last correspondence, gives us to understand that the government will not in any way admit that Great Britain has the slightest claim to an inch of the territory south of fifty-four forty. Every act of the administration, since it came into power, in relation to this question, (if we except the offer made to compromise on the fortyninth degree, which was made merely out of respect to the previous President, and withdrawn im mediately after its refusal,) has plainly pointed

to 54 40, and nothing less. Notwithstanding these

things, Senators, pretending to be in the confidence of the executive, state that he does not claim

the whole of the territory-that he is in favor of

compromising the matter, and that he will continue

to make every effort to settle the question amicably

It is impossible to reconcile these things. Either Mr. Polk is opposed to giving up a single foot of the Northwestern territory south of 54 40, or his public documents, and the letters of his Secretary of State, are intended to humbug the people of this country. He has committed himself on the whole of Oregon, and cannot consistently compremise in any way.— The claim of the United States to the whole territory, may be, in the mind of the President, indisputahis public documents say so; but, as Senator tor Haywood says, the President does not say in his inaugural, or in his message to Congress, that he intended to claim the whole, or that he should not acknowledge or admit the claim of Great Britain to a portion—but he says, through his Secretary of State, more than that. Mr. Buchanan, in his last letter to Mr. Pakenham, refuses to admit the claim of the English government in any shape, and refuses arbitration, principally, because it might be construed into an acknowledgment that Great Britain had osme shadow of a claim upon the territory below 54 40. It the messages of the President were not perfectly explicit upon this point, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister has committed the Government, and Mr. Polk stands before the world an uncompro mising advocate of the American claim to the whole of Oregon. We cannot see any loop hole by which he can escape, from that position. He cannot, after taking such a stand, submit to compromise. 1 the President conscientiously considers our claims so clear and indisputable as his public documents assert, and avoids so eagerly every movement calculated to weaken our claims, there is no alternative. Concessions must be made on the part of our Government, or the peace of the two countries is not of long duration. The Executive is certainly placed in a very peculiar and delicate position, and it will, without doubt, be a great relief to him if the Senate assume the responsibility of compro-

ERIE CANAL.-A person who has never travelled on this grand achievement of enterprise, can have no idea of the busy scene, in the business season, from Schenectady to Buffalo. A few years since, the country through which the canal runs, was a dense forest, trod only by the red men and a few straggling white settlers. What a difference it now presents! Towns and villages meet the traveller at almost every mile, and the large number of boats and packets eternally passing and repassing, adds

mising the matter.

obserfulness to the scene.

The unexampled strides of the West, since the opening of this canal, have been of great advantage to it and to this State. The greater part of the produce raised in the region of country bordering on the great Lakes, is transported on this canal to tide water, thence to be transhipped to foreign countries, to feed the hungry, whose climate is not so propitious as our own.

The increase of business on this canal bears out the predictions and proves the far-seeing sagacity of its projector, De Witt Clinton. To hi h people npire State are indebted for the construction and projection of this great avenue of wealth; and as long as the Eric Canal is in existence, his memory will not die.

From the amount of business done on the canal

last year, and the great preparations now being made, there is no doubt that a greater business will be done this year than ever before. In all the boat building yards on its banks, we see the workmen at work, "might and main," constructing new boats nd repairing old ones. In Rochester alone, fifty new boats, valued at \$75,000, are building; and this is only an index to the great preparations for this

PRIMARY ELECTION.—The democrats hold their primary election to day. They elect delegates to the mayoralty convention

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—There seems be a bit of a furor, at the present time, for ocean steam There will probably be five lines in operation in less than a year-the Cunard line, the Great Western line, a French line, the Screw line, from Liverpool, and an American line. These steamers will touch at Liverpool, Cowes, Havre, and probably Bremen, in Europe; and Boston and New York in the United States. In addition to these, there will be an increase in the English lines to South America and the West Indies, and the organization of a French line to the latter section. with side lines to run elsewhe re.

ENGLISH DESPATCHES FOR ENGLAND .- The Boston Times of yesterday, contains the following para-

graph:

"It was rumored very generally in State street, on Friday, that there was something very interesting and important in relation to the Hibernua's stay among us at the present time. We learn that a gentlemen who had heard that the Hibernia had received orders from Mr. Fakenham to be in readiness to leave for England at an hour's notice, asked Capt. Harrisen, (of the Hibernia), if it was the case. We understand that the Captain replied that the report was not strictly correct—but that he had received orders, before he left home, from his government, to hold himself ready at short notice to take his departure. It is also said that, for this reason, none of the officers on board can obtain leave of absence from the steemship. We understand, in addition, that the Hibernia has already taken on board her stores and fuel."

There may, and may not be some truth in this. It is pretty certain, however, that these mail steamers are always under the control of the English Mi-

FROM ST. DOMINGO.-By the arrival of the brig Almatia, Capt. Smith, last evening, from St. Do-mingo city, we learn that a Spanish fleet, consisting of two steamers, a frigate, and two schoone rsof-war, had arrived from Porto Rico, and remained at St. Domingo 36 hours, whence they sailed for Cape Haytien, to demand \$80,000 for insults offered Cape Haylien, to demand \$80,000 for insults offered to the Spanish flag, and for the imprisonment of some Spanish subjects. If satisfaction was not given, they were to attack Cape Haytien mmediately. The Spaniards were in arms, waiting for an attack from the Haytiens. The steam ship Ariel, which sailed from Boston for the Haytien government, had arrived at St. Thomas. No news of her arrival at Cape Haytien was known at St. Demuga.

Juny Dury .- Having simply adverted to the manner in which jurors are obtained, we will now point out the inflictions and abuses so generally manifest in the discharge of such duty. Trial by jury has been universally proclaimed as the "pride and bul-wark of our liberty," guaranteed to us by that imperishable document, the "constitution."

We do not know why it is that a portion of our citizens should be so frequently called upon to devote so much of their time in settling private disputes, and trifling delinquencies of no personal inerest to themselves, or of any particular benefit to the community at large, without fee, compensation. thanks, or reward.

hanks, or reward.

It is by no means a matter of rare occurrence, in our civil courts, to find jurymen deliberating for days and nights upon some trifling and unimportant issue of private malignity, engendered, perhaps, by a vindictive and persecuting spirit of double-dealing, and in no way involving the real interests of the parties concerned.

With such repeated instances coming within our

daily intercourse, we are no longer surprised that those of our citizens who are eligible to jury duty, are so frequent with their complaints. It is a great tax upon cur business men, and one, certainly, which requires prompt and immediate reform.

In referring to the laws of James, Duke of York, as far back as 1664, we find it was provided that "every juryman shall be allowed three shillings and sixpence (sterling) per diem, out of the profits in each court, or by the country, if these profits

This law was probably in force until the close of the seventeenth century; for we find similar provisions engrossed in the "great charter of liberties," granted in October, 1683, fully approved and sanctioned by James.

Then came the act of 1741, which imposed some

additional compensation to jurymen, and which was in no way modified or disturbed until after that great period of events-1774.

No one seems to doubt but that jurymen should be compensated in some way, for the time employed by them in the discharge of their responsible obligations; and the only question at issue appears to be in what manner, or by whose authority, they should be compensated.

It were an easy matter to adopt some statutory provision to this effect; or it might be so provided that those parties bringing an action should become responsible for this, as well as other attendant costs of the court. Our legal functionaries receive high salaries for the duties incumbent upon them; and, upon the same rule, we know not why our jurymen should not be rewarded for their labor and while so employed.

The duty itself is a disagreeable one, independent of the privations the jurors are compelled to undergo during the period of their deliberations.

SMALL STATES VS. LARGE STATES .- We perceive from a circular addressed to members of Congress, and signed by a number of respectable men, that the citizens of the northern part of the Territory of lowa, are desirous of having the Territory divided into two portions. They propose to divide the ter-ritory at the 42d degree of north latitude, extending from the Mississippi on the east, to the Missouri river on the west. The principal object that is urged in favor of this division, is, that the policy and welfare of the West require an increase of representation and influence in the Senate of the United

It is known by our readers, that a convention was recently held in Iowa, for the purpose of forming a constitution and being admitted into the family of States; but on account of the diversity of interests represented, the delegates could not agree upon a constitution. Those in favor of the proposed divi-

constitution. Those in favor of the proposed division, say that—

"The boundaries heretofore proposed by the lowal Convention, as well as those proposed by Congress, embraced by far too great an extent of territory for a single State, and leaves the adjacent country in an unfafavorable situation for the formation of new States. If the division should be made on the 42d parallel of latitude, lowal will contain at least twenty-light thousand square miles of land, possessing unsurpassed fertility, an abundance of timber, of water power, and excellent commercial facilities; and if the division should be at 42 degrees 15 minutes, lowal would contain at least 30,000 square miles. Such a division would have a desirable eastern and western extension, with a population latitudinally assimilated and characteristic; possessing more homogenity of feeling—harmony of temperament, of habits, pursuits, and education, than exist between citizens of northern and southern localities. The local interests and pursuits of our citizens residing south of the 42d parallel of latitude, are dismetrically different from those of the north. South of that line they are predominantly an agricultural people, while those north are chiefly interested in mining operations. This clashing of mervist, arising from the same source, has existed and still exists in our sister State, Illinois, and we think the unfortunate occurrences that have so much retarded the growth and prosperity of that rich and beautiful State, for a few years past, may, to a great extent, be attributed to this cause. And we shall not be surprised if it yet produce a division, and the formation of leave state, from the northern portion of Illinois and southern portion of Wisconsin. The parallel of latitude and the surprise of the state when the northern portion of Illinois and southern portion of Wisconsin. The parallel of latitude we state the state of the state when the parallel of latitude we state the state of the state of the state of Illinois and southern portion of Wisco be attributed to this cause. And we shall not be surprised if it yet produce a division, and the formation of a new State, from the northern portion of Illinois and southern portion of Wisconsin. The parallel of latitude we propose, will most likely be the dividing line between these two interests. If placed south of the 42d degree, it will leave the future State of lowa too small; and if placed north of the 42d degree lo minutes, it wil infringe upon the interests of the north, and consequently be, to a certain extent, productive of the evils to which we have alluded. A line at 43 or 43; degrees has been spoken of. There is an additional objection to those already advanced, to this line. It would give the Territory an unseemly and awkward shape, as it would interesect the Missouri river, just below the great bend, several hundred miles west of the point where the southern boundary would intersect it. It would cut off all prospect of another State for many years, as but lew white inhabitants reside outside that line; whereas, by the plan which we recommend, there would be a sufficient population to form another new State, in five, if not three years, as there are now about 20,000 inhabitants in the rew Territory. It would also leave too small a population on the St. Feter's for the formation of a Territorial government; but the settlers would, with the proposed division, be embraced within the new Territory. In addition to what has already been said, we think experience has shown that the large State policy is not best calculated to advance our interests in either a national or State capacity. The North and East have long since adopted the polloy of small states with success. The South is beginning to adopt it. A proposition is already before them for the formation of a new State, from Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi. Florida, too, will doubtless ultimately be divided. Taxas will be divided and subdivided as soon as her population on the same extent of territory that many portions of the East and North can,

ernment; but still we see no good reason why the Territory of Iowa should not be divided, if its citizens think proper. On the contrary, if the proposed division were effected, all difficulty of forming States out of the parts would be at an end, and a constitution would be immediately formed by each, and a couple more of bright stars would twinkle in

our firmament. THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT .- The much talked of new mail arrangement for the departure of the great Southern mail, goes into operation to-morrow. The mail will close at 3 o'clock in the af ternoon, and go through to New Orleans one day quicker than heretofore. By this arrangement passengers for the great West can reach Cincinnati, &c., twenty-four hours ahead of the present time.

MURDER AND EXCITEMENT -We have before us.

MURDER AND EXCITEMENT —We have before us, the Lousville papers centaining an extract from a Nashville paper of Sunday last, detailing a most singular after in that city, which happened the dry previous.—Judson is commonly called "Ned Buntlin," and was concerned in publishing in this city last year. We quote the extract referred to:

Yest orday afternoon, E. Z. C. Judson shot and killed Mr. Robert Porterfield, of this city. A difficulty, of a nature to which we do not care to refer, had arisen between the parties, and upon meeting shots were exchanged, which resulted as stated above. Judson was arrested, but the excitement was so great against him, then when he was taken before Justice Farris for examination, it became evident that he would be summarily dealt with. Some cried 'shoot him,' others 's hang him,' and a brother of the decessed, shot at him several times—anumber of shots were fired at him by others, and strange to say, he escaped unhurt, ran off and hid himself in the City Hotel. Hundreds of excited persons collected around the hotel; and after searching some time he was found and in endeavoring to escape, he fell from the third story of the porch without serious injury. The sheriff then took charge of him and conveyed him to prison, the people now seeming willing that the law should take its course. Mr. J. C. Pentecost was shot in the arm by a stray ball, and it is astonishing that others were not weunded or killed.—Cincinctif Commercial, March, 19.

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts that, in preportion to population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read and write either Cherokee or English, than are to be found in any State of the Union.

rank Theatre.—"The Brewer of Freston" was pro-duced last night, for the first time in this country. Never, perhaps, was any piece so completely successful, or received with such complete satisfaction. No opera that has been acted for a length of time in this city, can be compared to this beautiful piece. The de-light of the audience was not to be mistaken. The piece is what is called a decided hit. How much the merit of an actor depends upon a good piece, was fully exhibited last night. Mr. Seguin and Mr. Frazer acted and sung in such a superior style as we venture to say they have never been known to do before in this city. The former gentleman, as Toby Crossbelt, is inimitable. It is a part full of character, and Mr. Seguin depicts it The former gentleman, as Toby Crossbelt, is inimitable. It is a part full of character, and Mr. Seguin depicts it with almost absolute perfection. Mr. Frazer, also, is most admirable in his two highly entertaining characters. We had not thought him to be so good an actor. The plot is rich and entertaining. There is much feeling and genuine pathos in this drama, with such irresistably comic situations as cannot fail to create a great sensition among the theatrical dilettent of this city. The music, as a whole, is truly excellent, and the charmes lively and cheering. There are some songs and choruses which are eminently popular, and which evidently took wonderfully. The scenery, costumes and decorations are truly beautiful. No expense, evidently, has been spared, and it is wonderful how perfectly the old contumes and dresses, both civil and military—such as were in vogue above a hundred years ago in England—were reproduced here, in living reality, last night. It reflects great credit upon manager and artists, and all concerned in such a piece of art. On another occasion we may be more minute in our account of this opera, and of its plot, music and songs. At present, time and space will only permit us to speak in general terms, but those of most unqualited admiration. We might easily point out particular scenes and songs, which absolutely electrified the audience with delight; but this is not necessary, where there is not, from the opening to the concluding scene, one single tame. flat, or uninteresting part in the whole piece. This is great praise, which very few pieces can ever deserve; but the good and joily. "B ewer of Preston" richly deserves all this, and more. We hope this piece will have such a run as it deserves. No one who has any taste or admiration for the beautiful, should fail to see it. Several passages in the singing were encored. One part was sung over three times to satisfy a delighted audience, a thing quite unprecedented; and we observed that at each encore the songs and singing appeared freshe

Bowery THEATRE.-Mr. Jackson, with that discriminating talent for which he is so pre-eminently distinguish ed, has brought out another thrilling equestrian drama, which, if possible, excels "Ivanhoe" itself. Who has not read that noble poem of Scott's, which stirs the soul as with the blast of a 'rumpet? Who has not felt the martial spirit stir within him as he pored over the pages of "Marmion?" Yet the perusal of it is nothing compared with witnessing the visible development of its characters on the stage. Ingeniously dramatized, supported by the most beautifully decorated and well conceived scenery, exquisite music, and fine acting, it is altogether a piece of megnificence without parallel. Mr. Scott's Marmion is well conceived, and a most masterly representation of the haughty valor of the English lord. One might almost have heard a pin drop, so deep was the silence oc casioned by his thrilling answer to Douglas-

most have heard a pin drop, so deep was the silence or casioned by his thrilling answer to Douglas—

"And if thou said'at I am not peer,
To any lord in Scotland here,
Low land or Highland, far or near,
Low Davenport, as the Palmer, well sustained his previous reputation, but we cannot consider Milwer's Douglas a competent performance—it was too stiff and unnetural. Mrs. Sergeant sings the song of "Oh, young Lochinvar, is come out of the west," most charmingly, and was enthusiastically applauded. Her acting, too, was excellent. The battle scene of Flodden Field is the most gorgeous pageant ever produced on the American stage. The glittering armour of the knights, the heraldic bearings on their shields—the bright creats on their helmets, and the shouts of the victors, mingled with the groans of the dying, gave the most intense interest to the scene.

"Front, flank and rear, these squadrons sweep,
To break the Scotlish circles deep,
That fought around their king.
But yet the thick the shafts as snow,
Tho' charging knights like whirlwinds go,
Tho' billman ply the ghastty blow,
Unbroken was the ring;
The stubborn spearsman still made good
Their dark, impenetrable wood,
Each stepping where his comrade stood,
The instant that he tell.
No thought was there of distant flight;
Linked in the serried phalanx tight.
Groom fought like noble—quire like knight,
As fearleasly and well.
The death scene of Marmion was terribly grand, and true to nature. Mr. Scott is undoubtedly a tragedism of the highest order of talent. This superb drams will be repeated to-night, and there can be no doubt that the house will continue to be as crowded as it was last evening.
Bowkey Amphitterare.—Among the many places of

Powery Amphitmeathe.—Among the many places of Bowery Amphitmeatre.—Among the many places of amusement at present in New York, we should my that the Bowery Amphitheatre is decidly the most attractive. Under the management of Sands, Lent & Co., who have engaged the building for a term of two weeks, and introduced a series of new features, never before witnessed in America, we cannot see how it is possible for the management not to gather a harvest, rich beyond pracedent in New York, even for the short season they will remain here. In addition to the usual circus attractions, there can be seen here a troupe of twelve real Shetland ponies, educated, if we may use the term, to perfection. Feats almost incredible, they perform with ease and gracefulness. They personate the celebrated puglilists, Tom Spring and Deaf Burke, and exhibit a great deal of science in their encounters. They dance the Polka and other fashiomable dances, with wonderful dexterity. Two of them will jump through an ordinary sized hoop together, and in the midst of a swift gallop step suddenly, as if by magic, at the word of command; in fine, they do every thing that most human beings can do, and more than some. This is decidedly the greatest novelty ever brought forward in New York, and richly do the management. every taing that most numan beings can do, and more than some. This is decidedly the greatest novelty ever brought forward in New York, and richly do the mana-gors, deserve of the public, for their enterprise. The feates of horemanship, vaulting and tumbling, are all ex-ecuted in the first style, and elicit the most vociferous applause. To enumerate all the feats performed at this asplause. To enumerate all the feats performed at this establishment, is impossible within the limits of fan srticle, and we must content ourselves by saying that every man, woman and child in the community should visit the Bowery Amphitheatre while the company ramains, in this city.

New Greenwich Theatre.—The new Greenwich

Theatre, at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, will open on Monday evening next, with a highly ta-lented dramatic corps. The theatre has been remodelled, and the exterior presents an agreeable and pleasing ap-pearance. The interior is replete with elegance and taste, and every thing is so arranged as to insure the comfort of visiters. The most accomplished decorateurs have been employed to exhaust the fertility of their fancy in devising means to render this temple worthy of
the muses, to whom it is especially dedicated. There
is a capacious pit, three tiers of boxes, and ten private
boxes beautifully furnished. The dress circle, built
after the celebrated model of the English Opera House,
London, with a belcony front, is worthy the admiration
bestowed upen it, by all judges. The upper circles are
also built in the best style, and from any portion of the
house a full view of the stage may be obtained. The
seats, from the pit to the third tier are magnificently
cushioned and backed. The decorations will be chiefly
of white, with gold mouldings, after the manner of the
Varieties in Paris. The stage is of sufficient depth for
all scenic displays, and is constructed on the most approved principles. The scenery is all new, and has
been painted from the best authorities, by H. Isherwood
and assistants. The drop curtain is by Bengough, and
is truly a splendid sfair. The material of the theatre
is entirely new, from the foundation upwards. It was
built by the most-skilful architects, and in the most approved manner. The theatre is capable of seating comiortably 2,500 persons. We learn that the company, of
whom we shall publish a list, consists of twenty-three
ladies, and seventeen gentlemen of acknewledged talent.
The sole proprietors of this beautiful establishment are
Messre. John G. Myers and O. M. Tomlinson. The
stage department is under the control of Mr. H. P.
Grattan, a gentleman whose histrionic and literary abilities have made him renowned throughout this country.
The prices of admission are exceedingly moderate, and
the entertainments will be of the most recherche and
novel description. There is a large and yearly increasing
population in the upper part of the city, and we are inclined to think the "Greenwick" will become the favorite resort of the isahionable, refined, beautiful, intellectual, and curious.

False's Orsan House.—The celebrated company of
Negro Melodists, the Hormoniets, continue to receive a
wo fancy in devising means to render this temple worthy of the muses, to whom it is especially dedicated. There

main there.

THE KEANS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kenn have closed their brilliant engagement in New Orleans, and left for Mobile. We learn that the proceeds of their first eight nights, averaged \$700. The return of these distinguished artists, is anxiously looked for by their many friends and admirers.

ed artiste, is anxiously looked for by their many friends and admirers.

Loss of the Frence Bark Jack.—Capt Frink, of the British ship Venilis, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 28th day of January, at half-past 11 o'clock. A. M., lat 40° 69° lon 31° 43°, fell in with the wreck of the French bark Jack, Captain Bos, of Havre, from Martinique, bound to Havre, with signals of distress flying from her main top. On the night of the 17th Jan., in a heavy gale, she had lost forstopmast, mainmast, bowaprit, cut-water, and rudder. On the 27d she sprung a leak, and at the time of boarding her had eight feet water in her hold and all hands were enhausted from pumping. It was blowing a gale from the W. S. W., with a heavy see on, and making a complete breach over the wreck. Captain Frink found it almost impossible to lay along side of her. After great difficulty he succeeded in taking out her cargo, consisting of 280,000 francs in specie, bex of pearl, lot of tartie shell, and a quantity of old eilver, which, together with the passengers and crew, in all fifteen persons, were brought up yesterday to the city in the Venilia.—N. O. Delta, Merch lo.

Trial, or Thomas Kurcair, Jr.—The trial of

TRIAL OF THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr.—The trial of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Jr., for causing the death of Mr. Floreants, will take place on Wednesday peat, before the Supremo Court of Richards.

City Intelligence.

Fineral or Rev. Alterance Muppratti.—The funeral ceremonies of the Rev. Mr. Muppiatti were performed yestorday forencon, at the Transfiguration Church, in Chambers street. The church was crowded to suffece tion, and hundreds were gathered around the door who could not obtain entrance. The church was completely shrouded in black, and lighted by a large number of candles. The boty of the departed priest was raised upon a platform in the centre of the church, dressed in his ponitical robes, and clasping in his hands a silver chalice. The body was surrounded by twenty-four burning tapers. The deeply impressive requiem mass was sung, and a peculiarly solemn Miserire. This ceremony, upon such an occasion, a certainly the most colemnly impressive of any thing we can conceive. The crowded church, throughout the whole, was silent, so that the solemn tones of the organ blending with the musical voices of the priests, were heard distinctly, and fully impressed the audience with a feeling of sacred aws. After the ceremony of mass, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McClonkey delivered a short discourse. He said that the occasion of the death of a friend or relative, was always a melancholy one; but the death of a priest more so than any other. He whom they had often seen officiating at that altar, was now lying before it, cold in death—his hands clasping the chalice, as he had often done in his while administering the blessed sacrifice of the Eucharist. They had done honor to that body because it was once the tenement of an immortal spirit, and because it too should rise again, purified, at the last day. But it was not for the body alone that these rites had been performed—they had followed the spirit to the Throne of God, and had there intersceded in its behelf that no obstacle might prevent its safe and speedy entrance into a participation of the blessed joys of heaven. It was not for him here to speak of the virtues of the deceause—all his congregation had witnessed how by his precept, and better still by his examp

needed. He was very much beloved by his congregation, and the immones crowd which attended his luneral
is only a testimonial to the worth of their departed
pastor.

Thomas Firmn's Lucruar.—Tom Fiynn, long known
to the world, and particularly the New York world. as an
actor, gentleman, good-fellow, and one who parti-ularly
loved his glass along with his friends, having reformed,
and determined to abandon his evit ways, gave a lecture
last evening at the Tabernacle, on the subject of temperance. There was quite a large audience gathered together, and among them a pretty goodly number of ladies. After the singing of a temperance sone, in a very
dies manner, by Mr. Brown, of Yonkers, Mr. Fiyno made
his appearance and commenced his address. Mr. Fiyno
was received with three loud, long and hearty cheers.
This is the first time, and he, that I have had occasion to
address a New York audience. There are many of my
fellows who have heart of Tom Fiyno, and I have often
played my part on the stage for your amusement. It has
often been esid that those connected with the stage are
votaries of alcohol. This is partially true. I have for
many years marched under the flag of intemperance; but
I have left that dag forever, and now I can only hope
that Ged will give me strength to keep my pledge. I
could tell you many tales connected with my intemperate career. One I will give. I trose one bright, sunshiny morning, and want as usual to take a drink. Where
I was going, was in a benement, and when I had descended about sight steps, a friend leaning over the railing
called out to me. If yell is not an put stop drinking."
I was at first disposed to take it as an insult; but I thought
of it, and when I went home, in the silend man, if yell yell
was a tifer disposed to take it as an insult; but I thought
of the night I thought to his words, and I arose in the morning an altered man. I did not turn my steps to a groggety. No I took the pledge. Such are the cause of
the my disposed to take it as an insult; but I though way parished." Conway was a retired actor, who committed suicide. Said he, "I have a message for Conway." He went down, and of course we did not cail him. After we had passed the place, Booth came up, and crying "I'll be back shortly," jumped overboad. We struggled hard to get him out, and finally got him into a small bout. I well recollect the first words he said wore, "Flynn, you're a large man—look out you don't sink the boat, for if you do we shall all be drowned." Alcohol is one of the most subtle poisons. It is slow but sure. What would be thought of men who actually sold disease? And isn't it as bad to use the known cause of disease as disease itself? And yet, when you speak to him he says, "I must support my family, and if dont sell it somebody else will." What would you think of a man that would import the plegue, and sell it, that he might sell grave-clothes with it? Would the answer which is given by the rumseller keep off the indignation of an injured community, or prevent the retribution of a just God? Let us all, my friends, endeavor to live up to that just law which requires us to love our fellows as brethren. Look at Irestand—ior centuries she has struggled with tyranny, and she would have succeeded had she had a Father Matthew to lead her, as she now has, to temperance, and through that to liberty and happiness. I will now close, and my prayer is earnest that all may join in the wish to drink only the pure cold water. Mr. Flynn's lecture was delivered in a very theatrical manner, and was listened to throughout with great attention.

JUDGE CARLEY.—We regret to learn, that his Honor Judge Oakley, of the Superior Court, met with quite an accident as Sunday morning last, while leaving the Harlem railfoad cars. By some misstep, he seriously injured one of his limbs, and is now confined to his resistence, not being able to attend his ordinary duties as one of the presiding Judges of the Superior Court.

ALMS HOUSE COMMISSIONER.—Among the mo't pro-minent candidates from the ranks of the democracy, for Alms House Commissioner, we hear the names of the present incumbent, (James H. Cook, Esq.) George W. Anderson, Esq., (the present very efficient and popular superintendent.) Moses G. Leonard, Pine Hopkins, and Wm. P. Moss, Esq.s, as being the most conspicuous. Alderman Brady, of the 19th ward, has already received the nomination from the "City Reform" party. We have mot heard who the whigs er natives contemplate run-ning for this desirable office.

mot heard who the whigs or natives contemplate running for this desirable office.

Tand Sale.—The trade sale commenced yesterday morning, at Bangs, Richards & Platt's, although the books are not to be touched till this morning. Yesterday was the day for stationery of all sorts, quills, paper, binder's leather, pencils &c. The principal contributors were Messrs. Hart, of Philadelphia, and Cohen, of this city. To-day they get into the books, and we shall give, to-morrow, a report of their progress into the bowels of literature.

Church of the Holt Communion.—This is a new church, lately erected at the corner of 26th street and 6th avenue. It is built of red granties, in the form of a cross. It is very plain in construction, having no useless ornaments, either on the outside or inside. The pews are of plain oak, and are all free. The church is to be consecrated on the 13th of April, by Bishop McCoskry.

Musical Externalment.—A grand concert will be given the accounter.

pews are of plam oak, and are all free. The church is to be consecrated on the 13th of April, by Bishop McCoskry.

Mesical Entertainment—A grand concert will be given this evening by the members of the Ladies' Abinadon Association, at the Jane street Church, in aid of the funds of that church. Miss Furst, a lady amateur; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Lee, and the New York Quartette Club, will all contribute on the occasion. Several of Burns' favorite and patriotic songs will be sung. The benevolent purposes for which this great musical entertainment has been got up, command it to the patronage of the Christian public, and we have no doubt that the fair ladies who have originated it, will have no reason to be disappointed in the receipts.

Horaible—As the servant girl employed in the dwelling house, No. 3 Rivington street, was passing out of the front cellar, on Sunday evening, she observed a bundle thrown down the steps and the person hurry off the front cellar, on Sunday evening, she observed a bundle thrown down the steps and the person hurry off the front cellar, on Sunday evening, also observed a bundle thrown down the steps and the person hurry off the front cellar, on Sunday evening, also observed a bundle thrown down the steps and the person hurry off the front cellar, on Sunday evening, also obeyend the samined by the Coroner, it showed evidently that the poor little innocent had been smothered, in all probability by its unnatural mother.

Insant—A young woman, of genteel appearance, was brought to the First ward station house by efficer Carpenter last night. She gave the name of Ellen Austen, and appears to be about 24 years of age. She had in her possession a work bag containing \$9.

A Baave Pelicenan—On Sunday evening, about 11 o'clock, as a gentleman and his wife were walking down the Bower, when nearly opposite the Theatre, the lady was grossly insulted by a company of three rowdies who came up with clubs. This the gontleman, of course, resented, and was assaulted by the rowdies, who knecked both h

the other side. What are we to have pol

less to protect the persons of our citizens?

Whise Primary Electrons.—The whigs held primary elections in the several wards last hight, to choose delegates for their Mayoralty Convention. Great difference of opinion seems to exist among them as to who shall be their candidate. Some of their wisest heads think that there is no hope of electing a regularly nominated candidate, and are in favor of rallying around Mr. Justice Taylor, who being one quarter native, one quarter city reform, and the remainder whig, is apparently the best calculated to call out a vote that will beat the demonstrate.

Probably, preparing for the election to-day.

Highly Important Intelligence from the Army of Occupation.

[From the New Orleans Ficayune, March 14.]

The Galveston, Captain Wright, arrived at this pert at an early hour this morning. She left the Bay of Aranass on the 11th, and the city of Galveston at noon, on the 12th instant. Her news is important.

The main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with General Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 12th inst. There were rumers that a large force of Mexica. Is had been concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Taylor's force, and these produced considerable excitement. The United States troops were in the highest spirits in expectation of a conflict with the enemy. The following orders have been issued by the General:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, 3

As the army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate sevice, the Commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops, or establish themselves in their vicinity, either on the route, or on the Rio Grande, on any pretence whatever. It may save many individual uneless expense and annoyance, to be informed that rigid measures will be tayen to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interests of the public service. By direction of the General,

W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

Head Quarters army or Occupation, 3

of the General,

W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't. Gen.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, }

Corpus Christi, Texas, March S. 1846

Orders, No. 30.—The Army of Occupa ion being about to take position on the leit bank of the Rip Grande, under the orders of the Executive of the United States, the General commanding deems it proper to express his hope that the movement will prove beneficial to all concerned; and that nothing may be wanting on his part to iosure so desirable a result, he strictly enjoins upon his command the most scrupulous regard for the rights of all persons who may be found in the peaceable pursuit of their respective avocations, residing on both banks of the Rio Grande. No person, under any presence whatever, will interfere in any manner with the civil rights and religious privileges of the people, but will pay the utmost respect to both. Whatever may be required for the use of the army, will be purchased by the proper departments at the highest market price. The General commanding is happy to say that he has entire confidence in the patriotism and discipline of the army under his command, and feels assured that his orders, as above expressed, will be strictly observed.

Z. TAYLOR, Brig. General,
U. S. Army, commanding.

expressed, will be strictly observed.

2. TAYLOR, Brig. General,

U.S. Army, commanding.

The proclamation above has been published in the Spanish language, and issued to the inhabit ants of the Rio Grande.

The first brigade, under the command of Srevet Brigadier General W. J. Worth, composed of the battelion of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Childs, and the eighth regiment of inlantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. O. Belknap, left their encampment on the morning of the 9th for their destination.

The 2d brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. S. MeIntosh, of the 6th regiment of infantry, under Major T. Brown, struck their tents on the morning of the 10th, and took up their line of march for the Rio Grande.

The 3d brigade, commanded by Col. W. Whistler, composed of the 3d regiment of infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. A. Hitchcock, and the 4th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. Garland, were to take final leave of their old Corpus Christi encampment on Wednesday, the 11th inst., to join the main army.

The steamer Cincinnati, and almost everything else is said to be chartered for the use of the army.

The squadron of transports are to leave on the 20th inst. under convoy of the U. S. cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster, and the steamer Monmouth.

General Mejia is said to have returned to Matamoros on the 2nd inst. The Mexican troops this side the Rio Grande—If any—are said to be under the command of Garcia, Cannles and Severlego. It was reported in Gelveston that General Taylor had made a requisition for more troops, but the report was doubted.

Corpus Christi has been literally abandoned. The hangers on of the army are leaving for the East as fast as possible. The respect so strictly enjoined for the rights of private property, will meet with universal approbation.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

CORPUS CHRISTS, (Texas.) March 7, 1846.

During the several weeks since my last letter, the in
cidents of the camp have been of comparatively small interest; the "sick report" being almost the only record that our distant friends seemed to desire. Hence every paragraph concerning the army of occupation related to the "health of the troops." Now, however, we trust something will be said about our movements, and from the hackneyed story of so many sick and so many con-valescent, it is hoped that editors and readers may feel some interest in our active eperations.

At length, the order for breaking up of this encamp

ment, and our march towards the Rio Bravo has been issued; every thing is ready and the movement is to be gin on the 8th instant. A detachment consisting of two companies, under Major Graham, started on the 28th ult., to establish a depot of provisions about sixty miles hence. by enemies and friends, would be no place for the publication of our knowledge. We do know that we are about to proceed to the Western boundary of the State of Texas; our destination a point near Matamoras.—Whether the army will be concentrated, or be scattered along our bank of the river, will depend upon the state of our Mexican relations a few weeks hance. There are various opinions as to the reception we are to meet from Paredes, the report of his plans and preparations differing from day to day. Mexican traders—our only source of infermation, are arriving daily, but then accounts of sffairs on the Rio Grands are totally unworthy of credit. Besides their own private ends, they are the agents of important personages on both sides, who have an object in misrepresenting the true condition of things. One day we hear of 5000 men at Matamoras—that Point Isabel is fortified, and that a large force awaits us this side of the river, resolved to fight us. The next we are told that every thing is quiet and pacific. Indeed it is the opinion of the best informed persons, that we shall see no enemy, and that the Mexican army advancing to meet us, is in no respect mere formidable than the 10.000 men that were to attack Gen. Taylor in August last. Such is the prediction of your humble servant. It is certain that several of the northern departments of Mexico are prepared for revolt, if, indeed, the revolution has not already broken out. The peeple complain of enormous taxes, and every harrassing exaction, at the same time that protection, the very object of all governments, is not afforded them. It is understood that the scheme has been ripe for many days, but owing to circumstances, it may be delayed. A proclamation has been prepared—perhaps printed here—for the favorable moment. Discontent has been steadily increasing since 1834, and it will be found that Santa Anna, in abolishing the federal system, prepared the way for the dismoin and probably final destruction of Mexico. A few days will, in all probability, tell of imp

important diplomatic correspondence.

We see that J. S. Snydor, E.q., was chosen Mayor of Galveston at the recent election.

The Civilies says that a very bretty speculation was made by the importation into Galveston, a short time prior to the change of the revenue laws, of a cargo by the French bark Blayaise, from Bordenux, consisting of wines, brandy and dry goods, to the value of \$8,460. The duties were paid under the tariff of Texas, and amounted to \$2.789. Had these goods paid duties under the tariff of the United States, the amount would have been \$5,890. The advantages gained under the Texas tariff was thus \$6,106.

The 2d of March, the anniversary of Texan independence, was celebrated in different places with not a little spirit. The editor of the Austin Democrate remarks: "It was formerly a saying in the 'States,' that the 4th of July never came out once a year; in this we shall have a little the advantage of our twenty-seven sister."

The Kate Ward had arrived safely at Austin. We believe she is the first steamboat that has accended that high. Her arrival at Lagrange, and other places, brought out all the inhabitants to welcome her.

A letter from Austin, published in the Houston Telgraph, states that the Indians are carrying on the "horse trade" on the frontiers, pretty much as usual, in utter contempt of the U. S. dregoons and the Legislature to boot. Many of the savanges are even lowering about on the prairies, on the horses stolen from Uncle Sam.

A stranger was murdered near Richmond, a few days since, by some unknown person.

A party of rangers are organizing in the vicinity of San Antonio for a trip to California. They number near one hundred, and are the best men in the world for the enterprise.

The following letter from our correspondent, gives all

one hundred, and are the best men in the world for the enterprise.

The following letter from our correspondent, gives all the news from the seat of Government:

August, March 5, 1846.

Since the date of my lost, but little progress has been made in the general business of the Legislature. A very great number of bills have been introduced in either House, chiefly of a private and unimperment character, which will sequire some considerable.

time for them to be acted upon in the appropriate committees, before they can be finally disposed of. Hills defining the duties of the Treasurer and the Comptreller of the State, are in progress; but besides these, you will see, from the published proceedings, that very little else of importance is before either Heuse.

James H. Raymond, Esq., late Chief Clerk of the House, has been elected State Treasurer, by Joint vote of both Houses, as required by the Constitution. His only competitor was Dr. M. Johnson, late Treasurer of the Raptiblic. Benj. Hill, Esq. takes Mr. Raymond's place in the Mouse.

Nothing further has yet been done in relation to the Lieutenant Governor. more than to despatch a special messenger for Col. A. C. Horton. When he arrives, we shall know whether we say to have a Lieutenant Governor or not.

Lieutenant Governo. more than to despatch a special messenger for Col. A. C. Horton. When he arrives, we shall know whether we are to have a Lieutenant Governor or not.

Yesterday being the anniversity of Texas independence, both Houses adjourned at an early hour. Salutes were fixed, and a general dispotition evinced to preserve the recollection of so important an event, and colebrate it with all the solemnities of foras. Years.

This morning the Hon. W. E. Grump, Speaks, of the House, obtained leave of absence for two weeks, his private affairs requiring his immediate return home. The Hon. John Brown, of Nacogdoches county, has been elected to fill his seat during his absence.

The Trinity river will be the dividing lias between the two Congressional Districts. Who the Representatives will be is not so easy to determine. The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering the election to be held on the 30th inst.

A bill has also, I learn, passed both houses to-day, providing for the cession to the United States of all fortiscatious, barracks, arms, navy and navy yards, and all public edifices, and means appertaining to the public delices, and means appertaining to the public delices, as required by the joint resolution of the U. S. Congress. As the resolutions, however, do not require the cession, unconditionally, of the Custom House buildings, the bill contains a provision authorising the Governor to cede them, also, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the Unites States.

Yesterday, in the Senate, the nomination of Velney E. Howard, as Attorney General of the Republic, was rejected—I believe by a bare majority. This will be much regretted by his many friends, both here and throughout the United States; and it is proper to say that his reject tion was founded upon constitutioned ebjections, he having been elected a member of the Legislature and regigned his sest. The nomination of the Republic, was rejected—I believe by a braw majority. This will be much regretted by his many friends, both here and throu

Metalife Tablet Razor Stron.—Merchanta and others, about purchasing an article of this kind, would do well to call and examine, at the manufactory, the various poterns offered, each being made of the best materiels, but various ing only in outside finish. Certificates, in proof of their stillity, are in the possession of the investor, from some of the most selectific gentlemen in the country. A lib. rai discount made to wholesale purchasers.

(SAUNDERS & SON.

G. SAUNDERS & SON. Aster House.-Beyond all competition, the

Actor House.—Heyond all competition, the Bath is this house present more advantages to those who induce is such as undispensable luxury, than any we know of the interior order, cleanliess, and comfure of this establishment, need so more comment than the universal expression of public feeling. On a last visit to these elegant baths, we observed that Mr. Rabineau has had them refitted and misde more excellent than even they were before. The entrance is No. 1 Vescy street; private door Astor House. Price of a bath 55 cents.

Shades For Sale.....For sale, a handsomely fitted establishment, in an excellent location, doing a good cash business. Rant low--immediate possession may be had, with or without the stock. No letter will be answered without real name: nd address: and to save trouble, the applicant must have in cash, from \$1,500 to \$2,000. This is worthy of immediate attention, as such a chance rarely occurs. Address P. Shaws, at Vernol's Tailoring establishment, 69 Cautham street.

Hair cut, curled, and Whiskers trimmed in such a manner a not to require a brush or comb on them all the while to kee them is order; and who so well qualified to perform the operation so as to avoid that error as Hill, the insmitable catter of hair and whiskers, at 18 Nessan, corner of Pine street? Besides has just fitted up his office in the sentest and most feathion able style of any in the United States. Also, a superbly cle gant spring style of cutting, curling hair and whiskers, and he only can do it. Try him.

Phrenology.—Mr. L. N. Fowler delivers his first Lecture on this subject in Clinton Kall the evening, at 7% o'clock. Admission free. At the close of the lecture, heads will be examined, and a collection taken.

MONEY MARKET

Monday, March 23-6 P. M.

The stock market closed very heavy. Prices were a fraction less than on Saturday. Harlem Railroad, Motris Canal, and Vicksburg, closed firm at Saturday's prices; Long Island fell off per cent; Norwich and Worcester l; Pennsylvania Fives j; Reading Railroad went up per cent. The sales were to a very limited

extent, and quotations are very feverish.

At the Second Board quotations fell off one and two per cent. The tendency of prices is downward, and we look for a depression in the stock marriet equal to any that has been experienced within the past six months. Money is getting scarcer and scarcer every day; and before a relief is realized, there gives be consi derable embarrassment among stock speculators. The bears will have it all their own way for the next six weeks, and the bulls will, without doubt, safer some.

The receipts of the Central Railroad, Michigan, for the
month of February, this year and last, have been as an

Dexed ;- CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN. 88,711 12 13,472 56

Total \$13,721 30 38,421 58 22,163 66 This shows an enormous increase in the receipts, an increase amounting to more than one hundred and fifty per cent. It has been stated that the great improvement in the business of this road, has had such an influence upon the minds of many members of the Senate of Michigan, than the passage of the bill for the sale of the read is considered very doubtful.

We annex a tabular statement, taken from Heinpath's

Journal, the organ of the railroad companies of Great Britain, showing the number of miles of railroad in use, on which traffic was carried, at the end of each week, and the total receipts per week on all the railways is use in the kingdom, during the past your years :-RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: FOR FOUR YEARS.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

Total Receipts.

1842. 18 3. 1854. 1845. 1865.

Annual Control of the				1977
January 4	58,879	78,419	79.000	99,11
Comment of the control of the contro	58,878	69.032	78,069	94,16
. 18	64,673	69,032 72,206	80 492	97.91
25	63.974	73.884	80,492 81,478	97,21 97 94
February 1	69,115	75,779	83,246	97,37
	57,560	70,908	80,507	
	63,539	68,931	82,144	39,43
	60 939	69 199	77 746	
March 1	68,702	73 018	70 70	95 91
	70,194		79,891	97 63
" 15	72.857	76,282	88 23	97,09
22	75,993	78,247	80 981 84,533	100,88
	78 874	78,847	84,033	102,83
	10.014	79 838	92,158	110,0
First quarter	971 000	-	Separate Separate	Saparata
	871,888	952 573	1,062,925	
April 5	81,004	88,741	99,720	116,79
12	81.875	89 540	109 651	114.88
	81,441	91 319	101,721	116 62
	81 292 87,176	98 310	103 163	120,11
May 1	87.176	98 330 95,056	105.167	123 22
	89,707	93 311	101,986	
***	80 449	91 226	100 618	149.79
21	97,665 80,232	89,876	110.982	130 61
	80 222	99,414	100,926	
June 7	91,150	99,111	115,946	227(32
	92,765	107 248	114 329	129,364
21	81,773	107,04	118,477	162 493
" 28	92,427	103 079	110,111	137 600
The state of the s	30,460	102.019	117,796	131 000
Second quarter	134 110	1,242 (95	1 418,613	1,679,630
1-1-		Name of Street, Street	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
July 5	84,217	107,455	118 313	139,930
12	101,512	112,145	124 388	143,911
	100,081	112,404	130 307	153,73
	101,706	110 864	140,054	150,34
August 2	109,440	112,559	138,556	150,33
	103,001	116,641		163,933
. 10	94,131	112,317	. 1 2,630	152 28
23	90,590	110,935	134,596	154,800
- 30	96,317	110 385	136,454	149,04
Septem'r 6	95,351	108,393	135.930	156,029
. 13	103,403	111,832	128,158	153,000
	95.536	109,417	127.065	158,479
" 27	96,778	109,445	130,676	148 646
I consider the second				
Third quarter	1,274,017	1,444,795	1,714,405	1,982,805
October 4	96,179	104,310	127.854	144,876
11	94 740	107,092	127,635	145.851
		193,642	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	
18	90,379		118,033	148 100
" 25	84,317	98,159	113,477	143,130
Novem't 1	86,776	93,603	108,647	143,546
	77,861 76,827	86,619	100,808	131 62
	70,047	81,340	98,612	134 305
3 30	72,000	80,834	96, '30	119,834
	76,028	76.887	96,823	122,310
Decem'r 6	76,783	81,473	91 894	117,140
	76,783	84,677	25, 196	116,623
	87,188	102,310	107,544 103,776	123,657
" 27	70,919	81,346	103,776	134,336
The second secon	200 000		_	-
Fourth quarter	,961,766	1,186,242	1,389,039	1,703,907
Trans.			-	
Total	1,061,761	4,827,835	5.584,982	6,649,334
The returns show that	the ten	dency of	railway	traffic
The state of the s	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Application College	Company of the last	/TOTAL SPRINGS AND

The returns show that the tendency of railway describes to increase in a still greater proportion, as the facilities of railway communication are extended. It will be observed, by reference to the above table, that the receipts in each year, for the quarter ending September 20th, have exceeded those for either of the other three quar-The Railroad Journal, referred to above, makes the

following remarks in relation to the railway operations of Great Britain :-

Few are prepared to say at what point the railway traffic of the united kingdom will cease to increase, or to how many millions per annum the revenue derived therefrom will ultimately reach. Judging from the facts before us, it would seem that the annual amount